--Pentagastrin (N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-Beta-alanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-methionyl- L-aspartyl-L-phenyl-alanyl amide, SEQ ID NO:1) is a pentapeptide containing a gastrin carboxyl terminal tetrapeptide, the active portion found in essentially all natural gastrins. Pentagastrin is a colorless crystalline solid soluble in dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide; it is almost insoluble in water, ethanol, ether, benzene, chloroform, and ethyl acetate. Pentagastrin contains the C-terminal tetrapeptide responsible for the actions of the natural gastrins and, therefore, acts as a physiologic gastric acid secretagogue. The recommended dose of 6 μg/kg subcutaneously (in applications where increased gastric acid secretion is desired) produces a peak acid output which is reproducible when used in the same individual. Pentagastrin stimulates gastric acid secretion approximately ten minutes after subcutaneous injection, with peak responses occurring in most cases twenty to thirty minutes after administration. Pentagastrin is typically used as a diagnostic agent for evaluation of gastric acid secretory function. In one preferred formulation, pentagastrin is formulated with sodium chloride and water for injection. The pH is typically adjusted with ammonium hydroxide and or hydrochloric acid. In one commercially available formulation, each ml of injection contains 0.25 mg (250 mcg) pentagastrin along with 8.8 mg sodium chloride and water for injection, USP.--

Delete the paragraph at page 10, .line 11-18, and insert the following:

-- Thus, in addition to gastrin and pentagastrin, this invention contemplates the use of gastrin or pentagastrin analogues or derivatives. Such analogues or derivatives are well known to those of skill in the art. Such variants include, but are not limited to the 34-, 17-, and 14-amino acid species of gastrin, and other truncation variants comprising the active C-terminal tetrapeptide (TrpMetAspPhe-NH_2, SEQ ID NO:2) which is reported in the literature to have full pharmacological activity (see Tracey and Gregory (1964) *Nature (London)*, 204: 935). Also included are variants of gastrin and/or truncated gastrins where native amino acids are replaces with conservative substitutions. Also include are various analogues of these molecules, including, but not limited to the N-protected derivative Boc-TrpMetAspPhe-NH_2 (SEQ ID NO:3).--

In accordance with 37 CFR §1.121 a marked up version of the above-amended paragraph(s) illustrating the changes introduced by the forgoing amendment(s) are provided in Appendix A.

Pentagastrin (N-t-butyloxycarbonyl-Beta-alanyl-L-tryptophyl-L-methionyl- L-aspartyl-L-phenyl-alanyl amide, SEQ ID NO:1) is a pentapeptide containing a gastrin carboxyl terminal tetrapeptide, the active portion found in essentially all natural gastrins. Pentagastrin is a colorless crystalline solid soluble in dimethylformamide and dimethylsulfoxide; it is almost insoluble in water, ethanol, ether, benzene, chloroform, and ethyl acetate. Pentagastrin contains the C-terminal tetrapeptide responsible for the actions of the natural gastrins and, therefore, acts as a physiologic gastric acid secretagogue. The recommended dose of 6 μg/kg subcutaneously (in applications where increased gastric acid secretion is desired) produces a peak acid output which is reproducible when used in the same individual. Pentagastrin stimulates gastric acid secretion approximately ten minutes after subcutaneous injection, with peak responses occurring in most cases twenty to thirty minutes after administration. Pentagastrin is typically used as a diagnostic agent for evaluation of gastric acid secretory function. In one preferred formulation, pentagastrin is formulated with sodium chloride and water for injection. The pH is typically adjusted with ammonium hydroxide and or hydrochloric acid. In one commercially available formulation, each ml of injection contains 0.25 mg (250 mcg) pentagastrin along with 8.8 mg sodium chloride and water for injection, USP.

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In accordance with 37 CFR §1.121 a marked up version of the above-amended paragraph(s) illustrating the changes introduced by the forgoing amendment(s) are provided in Appendix A.